At page 7, please delete paragraph 0024 and substitute the following:

B4

- - [0024] Figure 7b shows the organization of a 5'-flanking and exon-1 sequences in the mouse GLP-2R gene (SEQ ID NO: 6 and 9) compared to rat exon-1 (SEQ ID NO: 6) and human GLP-2R (SEQ ID NO: 7) 5'-flanking and 5'-untranslated sequences.- -

At page 19, please delete paragraph 0067 and substitute the following:

B5

- - [0067] The candidate modulating agents can be identified within vast chemical libraries, using a random screening approach. Particularly suitable agents for screening are those agents known to have an effect on the binding, to the GLP-2R promoter, of transcriptional factors that influence the function of that promoter. The identification of these transcription factors, and the sequence motif within the promoter region to which they bind, can be accomplished using established algorithms. One such program useful to identify these motifs and corresponding transcription factors is known as TFSEARCH. The application of this algorithm to the sequence illustrated in Figure 1 has revealed numerous motifs and their corresponding transcription factors. Accordingly, and in a more directed approach to the identification of GLP-2R promoter modulators, these binding interfaces can be targeted for either augmentation or interference. Compounds already known to modulate these specific interactions qualify as GLP-2R promoter modulators.- -

At page 24, please delete paragraph 0078 and substitute the following:

B6

- - [0078] The relative positions of the oligonucleotide primers designed for the primer extension and 5'-RACE reaction were identified. The results of the primer extension reaction and position of the oligonucleotide primer used for the nested 5'-RACE reaction predicted a 500-basepair (bp) product. A 500-bp product was cloned and sequenced using 5'-RACE reactions. The 5' end of the cDNA encoding the rat GLP-2R contains two putative translation initiation ATG codons, 126-bp apart. The putative tss (transcriptional start site) maps to approximately –230 bp upstream of the second ATG codon in both rat and mouse transcripts encoding the GLP-2R.

At page 30, please delete paragraph 0098 and substitute the following:

B7

- - [0098] Figure 7c shows construction of the transgene achieved by inserting a 1.5-kb Sma I-Pst I fragment of the murine GLP-2R gene upstream of an nlsLacZ cDNA. The shaded box denotes the presence of GLP-2R 5'-untranslated sequences (5'-UTR) 5'-to the PST I site shown in Figure 7b.- -